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Vienna, August 1. *N. S.*

AN Expreſs is arrived here with Letters from the Count *de Guttenſteyn*, giving an Account, That the Elector of *Bavaria* has left the Country of *Tirol*, having been as ſudden in his Retreat as he had been in his Invaſion. The Advantage gained at *Landeg* by the Peaſants, over a Detachment of his Forces, having encouraged the reſt of the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts, ſeveral Hundreds of them got together by the 16th of the laſt Month, under the Command of the Baron of *Heindel*, Major of General *Geſchwind*'s Regiment, who had with him a few Huntſmen, and about 3 or 400 Regular Troops: With this mixt Body he marched along the *Inn*, and on the 20th arrived at *Franſtein* and *St. Martin*'s, not above two Leagues from *Inſpruck*, and immediately ſent to view the Poſts of *Lecitaſch* and *Scharnitz*; The ſame evening the Peaſants ſurpriſed the former of thoſe Places, and took the Gariſon Priſoners of War. The 21ſt a Party of 140 *Bavarian* Foot and Dragoons, who were poſted at *Czierl*, a little above *Inſpruck*, to cover the Bridge near that Place over the River *Inn*, were ſurrounded by the Peaſants, and all cut off except the Officers and 24 private Men, who had Quarter given them. After this Succeſs the Major advanced towards *Scharnitz*, the moſt important Paſs between *Tirol* and *Bavaria*, whereof he made himſelf Maſter the ſame day, without any great Loſs, and found there 22 Pieces of Cannon, whereof 4 have the Elector's Arms on them. On the 22d another Party of Soldiers and Peaſants retook the Town and Caſtle of *Rotenbourg*, where the Governor was taken Priſoner; and here are Reports, that the Town and Caſtle of *Keuffſteyn* have alſo been recovered after the ſame manner. The Elector in the mean time was moving another way, having marched from *Inſpruck* on the 20th with the beſt part of his Troops, intending (as it is ſuppoſed) to force his way to *Brixen*, and ſo further on to *Italy*, through the *Lugg* Paſs, or over the Mount *Bremer*. On the 23d his Electoral Highneſs began to intrench himſelf near the top of that Mountain, upon notice that the two Imperial Majors General, the Counts of *Guttenſteyn* and *Solari*, were in motion towards *Stertzing* with 5 or 6000 Regular Troops, who being advanced near to his Camp on the 24th, examined the Situation of it, and were diſpoſing all things for an Attack the day following; but the Elector did not think fit to run the hazard of a Battel, and to avoid it retired early the next morning with great Diſorder and Precipitation, having left behind him moſt of his Tents as they ſtood, with his Plate, and ſeveral Wagon Loads of very good Booty, which fell to the ſhare of the Imperial Troops, and the Peaſants who accompanied them. On the 26th the Count of *Guttenſteyn* marched on to *Matray*, and the Elector fell back to *Inſpruck*; but not thinking himſelf ſafe there, he decamped the 27th, by 10 in the morning; and the ſame evening the Count of *Guttenſteyn* poſſeſſed himſelf of that Capital City with two or three Battallions. His Letters are dated from thence that ſame night, and he could give no further Account of what was become of the Elector, than that he had withdrawn his Troops from *Hall*, and the other Places thereabouts, and would probably force his Paſſage by *Scharnitz*, it being the neareſt way to his own Country. Here are Reports, that Major *Heindell* diſputed the Paſſage with him for 6 hours near *St. Martin's-Wand*, with great Loſs on both ſides, but was at laſt overpowered by Numbers; ſo that the Elector got clear out of the Country of *Tirol*; of which laſt Circumſtance we are expecting the further Particulars. On the other hand we hear that the Duke of *Vendoſme* is got to the other end of *Tirol* with 20 Battalions and 22 Squadrons, Count *Charles d'Arco* having conducted them over the Mount *Balan* by an unknown way. To ſtop this Irruption, Major-General *Vaubonne* was again detached from the main Army in *Italy* the 17th with about 1800 Foot and Dragoons, and Major-General *Solari* had left the Count *de Guttenſteyn* at *Matray* on the 26th, and was marching by the way of *Brixen* and *Bolzano* to Major-General *Vaubonne*'s Aſſiſtance with 3 or 4 Battalions more: So we expect to hear of ſome vigorous Action either towards *Trent* or in *Lombardy*, General *Staremberg* by his laſt Letters ſeeming reſolved to try his Fortune againſt the Prince of *Vaudemont*, Governor of *Milan*, who now commands the *French* Army in *Italy*, while the Duke of *Vendoſme* is ſeparated from him with the choiceſt of his Troops.

Ratisbonne, Auguſt 6. According to our freſheſt Advices, the Elector of *Bavaria* was with the beſt part of his Army on the 3d Inſtant at *Miterwald*, on the Frontiers of *Tirol*, between *Sharnitz* and *Munich*, in which Poſt, it is given out, that if the Poſture of Affairs will permit it, his Electoral Highneſs intends to ſtay, to ſee the Succeſs of the *French* Detachment in their March out of *Italy*, and what poſſibility there is of joining with them. The *Bavarian* Army in their Retreat from *Inſpruck* was cloſely followed by the Imperial Forces and Country People, who skirmiſhed almoſt continually with the Enemy's Rear-Guard, and on the 29th paſt poſted themſelves on a Hill near *Seafeld*; whereupon Major-General *Lutzelbourg* was commanded out with a Detachment of Foot and Dragoons to attack them, which he did with ſuch Succeſs, that he killed about 400 of them, moſt of them belonging to the Regular Troops took 200 Priſoners, and purſued the reſt to *Czierl*, near which Place they got over the *Inn*, and broke the Bridge down behind them. General *Welch*, who was alſo with another Body of *Bavarian* Troops near *Kueffſtyn*, fell upon the Peaſants who were drawing together to beſiege that Place, and obliged them to retire, with the Loſs of about 500 Men killed or taken Priſoners. The Troops which the King of *Pruſſia* has ſent from the *Lower Rhine*, to reinforce the Imperial Army under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, have joined it. Both the Imperial and the *French* Armies continue ſtill in their former Camps on the *Danube*.

Franc.